Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] MONDAY, MAY 14, 1804. [No. 986.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, *will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Dussils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale by

James Bacon.

March 9. co.

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27. d.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS for sale at his Store in Union Street,

First and second quality SUGAR, by the barrel, sweet Cyder by the barrel, nice seed Potatoes, old Grenada Rum by the hogshead, Cheshire Cheese, and the best American Cheese ever sold in this town, Lisbon Lemons by the box, sweet Oranges and Limes, and large Boston Apples by the barrel,

And many other NICE THINGS.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 2. d

☞ *Notice.*

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church of Alexandria, beg leave to inform its members, as also the citizens of the town in general, that

Mr. Samuel Keeler,

who has officiated as Clerk, and also taught one quarter's singing, has agreed to continue his services in that line. Mr. KEELER has returned to the northward, for the purpose of removing his family to this place, which he expects will be in the course of three months, and as he intends making this town his place of permanent residence, he hopes for a continuance of public favor in the line of his profession.

May 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Fabius, from Liverpool, and for Sale,

20 crates STONEWARE,

assorted.

ON HAND,

A few pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits and Holland Gin, Juniper Berries in bags, Sail Canvas, and a variety of DRY GOODS which will be sold low.

James Sanderson.

April 21. 2aw3w

FOR SALE BY *WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,*

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET

Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 3th mo. 28th. eotf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds, to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
40 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d	Nails	7d per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, sold at the above factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

FOR SALE,

AND NOW READY TO BE DELIVERED,

400,000 Bricks,

5,000 bushels shell Lime,—*Also*

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Washington street, in fee simple,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fairfax street—TEN ACRES OF LAND on the hill not far from *Col. Peyton's.*

The Subscriber having declined the VENDUE BUSINESS, offers to rent the commodious WAREHOUSE he at present occupies, and being desirous of closing all Vendue accounts he will be extremely obliged to those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, those having goods yet unsold are requested to take them away, and those having claims will be pleased to bring them in.

Thomas Patten.

May 3. d

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3m

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. OXLEY

Has received, per the ships Pearl and Concord, via Baltimore,

Part of his Spring Goods:

the remainder he daily expects. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or a short credit.

April 30. d

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Royal Street a little east South of King Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Byrne. Apply to

John Longden.

April 9. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

For Charleston,

The fast sailing Schooner NANCY,

Job Palmer, Master:

She has excellent accommodations, and will sail by the middle of next week. For Passage apply to master on board, or to

Samuel Croudson and Co.

May 4. d

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new Sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19. d

For Freight to Boston,

(Or any Northern Port,)

The Sloop HANNAH,

Joseph Sturdivant, master;

about 600 bls. burthen. Apply to the master on board, at Hartshorne's wharf, or

Lewis Deblois.

May 10. d

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,

Captain BOSS.

A fine, new vessel of 106 tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, S. C. or to any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

May 1. d

For Freight to New-York or Philadelphia.

The Sloop PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramsay's Wharf. Apply to M. Fisher, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9.

Freight Wanted

To a Northern Port,

For the good Schooner

DINAH,

Samuel Hall, Master.

Burthen about 500 Barrels—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the U. States, or the West Indies,

The Sch'r BETSEY,

Tholemiah Berry,

Master.

Apply to the master on board at Vowel's Wharf, or to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have received a few hogsheads 4th proof

PEACH BRANDY

of an excellent flavour.

April 25. d

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE,

BY

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

The following articles, viz.

9 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Gin.
20 bls. N. E. Rum,
100 boxes 1st quality Mould Candles,
30 bls. No. 2, Boston Pork,
12 do. No. 1, Boston Beef,
200 nests Sugar Boxes,
10 bls. first quality James River Tobacco,
11 doz. Sifters,
1 hhd. Molasses,
16 bls. Cyder,
20 reams Writing Paper,
4 bls. Mackerell,
70 tons Plaister of Paris now afloat,
Few hundred bushels coarse Salt.

Together with a general assortment of every description of

SHOES,

as usual, which will be sold low for cash, or good notes at sixty days, or in exchange for Flour, Corn, or Tobacco.

Freight Wanted,

For the Schooner PHILIP.

She will take one to any port on the Continent, or to Barbadoes. For particulars apply to the Captain on board at Harper's wharf, orabove.

May as d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 1½ inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman,
James H. Hooe, } Com'rs.

April 13. d

Just Received,

80 pieces Russia Sheetings,
12 do. bleached do.
60 do. Ravens Duck,
50 do. Russia Duck,
47 do. Platillas.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 1. d

M'Clean nad Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cognac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

SEED POTATOES,

of an extraordinary size and quality; dried Codfish; and a few dozen Market and Clothes Baskets, for Sale by

Thos. Simms.

April 5. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig Polly, capt. Dennison, from Trinadad,

6 hogsheads Molasses,
40 do. 1st quality Sugar.

Janney and Paton.

April 28. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

Public Sale.

WATER LOTS FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 19th instant,

will be offered at public sale upon the premises; sundry LOTS OF GROUND, commencing at the corner of Water and Jefferson Streets, and running through Union street into the Potomac.

Upon the corner of Water and Jefferson street is erected a neat and convenient frame house adapted to the accommodation of a small family, (commanding an extensive view of the river,) with a well calculated garden, and necessary out buildings; to which is attach'd a lot of 63 feet front upon water street, and running with Jefferson street, into the Potomac. A small ground rent is chargeable upon the property which may be purchased upon reasonable terms.

The unimproved lots will be divided into such proportions as may best suit the views of those inclined to purchase. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash and the remainder in equal proportions, at six, nine, and twelve months, sufficient security will be required for the latter payments.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 10. d.

St. Andrew's Society.

The members of the St. Andrews Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting, to be held at Gadsby's Tavern on on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President.

JAMES TOWERS, Sec.

May 11.

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

from London, and for sale at their warehouse,

750 pieces well chosen printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambrics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fancy Cambric, and other Muslins.

Muslin Shawls, black Cossia, Dimities, Jeans, fancy Waistcoating, Cotton Hose, Cotton and Silk Gloves, fine 6 4 twist, Check, striped Cottons, &c.

☞ The above Goods are entitled to Drawback on exportation.

May 11. d

BRANDY.

Ten pipes 4th proof BRANDY, and twelve hogsheads excellent retailing Molasses, received from Norfolk, for sale on moderate terms.

Jno. & Thos. Vowell.

May 10. d

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have received and for sale, 8 by 10, and seven by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 8. d2w.

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198 NEW BACON HAMS

Just received from Norfolk, and to be sold on reasonable terms. Also.

FRESH CLOVER SEED

from Baltimore. Apply to

William Hartshorne,

On Kirk's Wharf.

5th Mo. 4th. d

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Six or eight Gentlemen may be accommodated with BOARDING, by applying to the PRINTER.

May 9. eo6t

Just Received, per United States,

AND FOR SALE BY

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

400 casks fine Salt,

10 bales Bagging, and a few tons Coal.

April 10. d

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the brig Polly, Solomon Dennison, master, lying at Dunlap and Irwin's wharf, an apprentice lad named HUGH T. HARDING, about 17 years of age. The above reward will be paid, (without any charges or thanks, on delivery of said apprentice to captain Dennison, or to

Janney and Paton.

May 10. d3t

BARRELS for SALE.

THE subscriber has a few FISH and FLOUR BARRELS, and a few new RUM PUNCHEONS for sale on reasonable terms at his cooper's shop, near Colonel Hooe's wharf. He has also,

To Let or Sell,

A COOPER'S SHOP, with a double chimney, fronting Union, between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a lot 75 feet by 20, enclosed, near the Lower Ferry—an excellent stand for a retail shop.

Charles Jamieson.

April 30. eo

From the Grenock Advertiser.

On the THREATENED INVASION.

[*The following judicious and scientific remarks and suggestions on this most important, topic, are taken from a letter to the Editor of a London paper. The writer who takes the signature* "Nearchus," *introduces himself in the following order:*]

"A seaman by profession, a middle aged life, spent in the constant naval service of my country, and the experience of the frequent embarkation and debarkation of numerous troops in every quarter of the globe, under various difficulties and circumstances, may, or at least ought to enable me to form some not very inaccurate notions on this subject.

He then proceeds—

"I shall consider it under three heads.

"1st. The enemy's quiting their ports.

"2dly. Their crossing the sea.

"3dly. Their landing on our shores.

"1st. On the enemy's quiting their ports.

"It would not be doing justice to the cautious foresight of Bonaparte to suppose any thing has been neglected by him, which might facilitate the speedy embarkation of his numerous troops destined to invade this island; I take it for granted, and I think, though I believe many will differ from me, yet I know it to be practicable that his whole force can be embarked in *four hours*, yes, I say that his whole force can be embarked in four hours, and if he cannot do that from Brest to the Texel, he is a mere Tyro in the embarkation of troops; but with this I have nothing to do. Whether four hours or four weeks be employed in the embarkation of the troops, is nothing to the point. I suppose them embarked—to be useful they must quit their ports, and that is the point on which I shall give my opinion.

To blockade a port, particularly in these latitudes, *is impossible*, if by blockading is meant the obstruction to the ingress or egress of vessels *at all times;* if it were possible, it would be done by the unrivalled skill and unexampled perseverance of our naval commanders; but we cannot withstand the elements; we already do with our ships what no other nation will ever venture to attempt. To British ships there is no winter.

I consider, then, that it is not in our power, *at all times*, to prevent the enemy's sailing either from Brest or the Texel; those from the former port would be, most probably, destined for Ireland, and those from the latter for Scotland. I have hitherto only spoken of the sailing of that part of the enemy's force which is composed of *large ships*, which will sail from *large ports*, and which, it is conceived, will most likely be destined to act against Scotland and Ireland; and these are supposed to escape from their ports, when our blockading squadrons have been driven from their stations by tempestuous weather.

The troops intended to be sent against England will, I conceive, issue from all the *small ports* between Flushing and Cherbourg. If the attempt is to be simultaneous, they must have a wind which will be fair from each of those ports—suppose S. E.; this is an *off shore* wind, which will enable our cruisers to keep close off their harbors' mouths, watch all their motions, and transmit early intelligence. If the wind is such as to render the shore a *lee one* and oblige our cruizers to keep at a greater distance, *the enemy cannot come out*; so that it is clear, that if our enemy can *quit their ports*, our cruisers *cannot keep in close with them;* and that if our cruisers *can keep close to the shore*, the enemy *cannot come out*. The case here being very different from that of our blockading squadrons being driven from their stations off Brest and the Texel; when that is the case, the enemy's large ships, full of troops, may sail the first moment of a fair wind; if from Brest the whole Atlantic is open for them to range in; they may run west till they arrive at America, or south till they double the Cape: the Texel fleet may round the northern extremity of this island, and have the same scopes. *Here* our fleets may hunt them all round the world, and *miss them* at last; *here* all is conjecture as to their destination; not so with the small vessels in the small ports of a narrow channel; these, crowded with soldiers, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, *must* make for the *nearest shore*, their safety being in proportion to the shortness of their stay on the water; *these* cannot play at hide and seek half round the globe, having not room for either water, provisions, or any thing else necessary for such an occasion; *these* must *be seen*, must *be met*, must *be opposed* by our cruizers.

But *what time will be required* for them to get out of their own ports? Suppose, for instance, the port of Boulogne, as the nearest, except Calais, to our shores, and a *principal port of rendezvous for the enemy's flotilla*. Those much accustomed to the sailing of numerous vessels out of a small port, with a narrow mouth, will not think that I allow too much time in supposing, that each vessel will require *one minute* to get out of the port of Boulogne; now if it be true that the enemy have collected five hundred vessels in that port, it will, according to the above estimation, require five hundred minutes, or *eight hours and twenty minutes* for them to quit their own port. But Boulogne is a dry harbor, and has never water sufficient to float a vessel, however small and contemptible, for *eight hours and twenty minutes* together; they *cannot* consequently *all get out in one tide*. How many then can? The harbor of Boulogne as before observed, is dry at low water, indeed at two thirds ebb, for the shore is left dry a long way without its mouth—the entrance is long and narrow, between two piers, like the neck of a bottle; and in this channel there will not be water sufficient to float the flotilla, for more than *four hours in each tide*, that is the two last hours of the flood, and the first two hours of the ebb; consequently, according to the above calculation, as to the time required for the sailing of the flotilla, not more than 240 vessels, or *rather less than one half, can get out of port in one tide.*

I have hitherto taken it for granted, that the wind is fair and sufficiently strong to enable the enemy's vessels to *stem the tide* during the last *two hours flood*; but should it not be sufficiently strong, or if it be calm, not more, *rather less than one fourth* of the enemy's vessels, would be able to get out *in one tide*.

"As to Bonaparte's talking of *rowing* all his vessels out of port, and *rowing* them *across the channel*, it may be well enough when addressed to French soldiers, but folly, when addressed to English seamen. We now come to the second point, viz. that of their crossing the sea.

"2dly. On the enemy's crossing the sea.

"The fleets which it has been supposed might have escaped from the ports of Brest and of the Texel, *may arrive* at their assumed respective destinations, and *may possibly* there do much mischief; but from the vigilance and activity of our numerous cruizers, employed in watching and communicating intelligence of the enemy's motions, the *probability* of their being fallen in with by some of our squadrons before they reach the places of their destination, is *greatly in our favor*, and if they *once meet* there is *an end to that part of the enemy's undertaking.*

"I will now enquire what obstacles there are to the passage of the enemy's vessels from the ports of the channel opposite to England.

"I consider in the first place, that each vessel is on its passage from the moment it *quits a French port*, notwithstanding the length of time which may be requisite for them to *wait for the junction* of others *not yet out* of the harbor.

"If they come singly we devour them like shrimps; and they cannot all, even under the most favorable circumstances, get out in one tide, as I have shewn above. Here then arise three questions:

"1st. Whether the enemy's vessels will endeavour to push over for our shores, with all sail, *singly*, as they quit their own ports:

"2dly. Whether they will as they get out of their ports, come off the harbors mouth, and wait for all those which *can get out that tide, and then* push over for our shores? Or,

"3dly. Whether those which have got out *in one tide* will wait off the harbor's mouth, for the remainder to get out on the *following tide, and then* make their attempt?

"In the first of these cases, as before observed, they would be devoured like shrimps; in the last the risk from chagne of wind and weather as well as from their number not being able to remain sheltered under their own guns, is too great to be incurred; these are both impracticable. I assume, then, as incontrovertible, that the attempt to invade us from the opposite shores, whenever it may be, will be made by all the vessels that can get out *in one tide*, and that not more than one half of the enemy can consequently be employed in it. They quit their coast, and one continued battle attends them to our shores. Here, intelligence had long since arrived of the motions of the enemy's flotilla; our line of battle ships and frigates have all quitted our ports to meet them, and, if there be any wind, will sail over and destroy them with as much ease as a man can walk through a corn field. Our numerous sea fencible flotillas will attack them at a great distance from our shores; on which at length will be landed the miserable, astonished, and affrighted remnant of those devoted men who have escaped the three-fold ordeal of our floating force.

A thousand vessels, I think, may be reasonably reckoned at about the number with which this attempt will be made, and I am willing to allow on an average, 100 soldiers to each vessel; for though I know that some will carry many more, many also will carry much less; thus there will be 100,000 troops employed in the undertaking.—What will become of them? It has been shewn that they cannot sail without our seeing them, and that they cannot quit their shores without our blockading force attacking them, which attack will continue as long as any thing is left to attack; the men of war of all descriptions, will quit our ports, when the enemy are known to be in motion, and join in the conflict; and, lastly, the numerous flotillas, manned by the sea fencibles, will issue from every port, to the number of near a thousand, (I mean from the western point of Sussex to the eastern point of Essex,) and oppose of itself, independent of our ships, a formidable obstacle to the progress of the enemy. I do not hold the flotilla of the enemy too cheap; I know that many of the vessels of which it is composed, are large, roomy and bulky; of little draught of water, and considerable force. If it be calm their progress can be little; and in a *calm only*, they will *never get across*, whatever Bonaparte may make them believe on that point; the tides run parallel to the shores, the flood will carry them to the eastward, and the ebb back again to the westward; but *neither* will approximate them to our coast; to reach it, *they must have wind;* in a calm, it is true, they may *destroy some of our attacking vessels*, but these must be in *their way* towards our coast; they cannot go out of their direct road, for their safety depends on the celerity of their transit; and to hope, even for a shadow of success, they must not disperse. But wind is essential to their passage; and if there be wind, our ships can act, can run down, can run over, can destroy by their artillery, in a very short time, unthought of numbers of this moschetto fleet. Our flotillas, manned by sea fencibles, though small vessels compared with those of the enemy, are unincumbered by troops; they have men only sufficient to work the vessel, and fight the gun: these vessels will make dreadful slaughter; by their construction, by their lightness, by their sailing, and by the ability of those who manage them, they will work round the enemy, to use a vulgar sea phrase, like a copper round a cask, so they will attack when and where they please; their reiterated attacks will resemble that of half a dozen dogs, when attacking a wild bore in the woods, who claps his stern against a tree, and waits in that position, which *he durst not alter*, the repeated assaults of his numerous, though puny foes. So those vessels of the enemy must keep their prow towards our shore; if they deviate, it will be the first symptom, and certain cause of inevitable defeat.

Where there is no ground for precise calculation, one must be permitted to guess so long as we confine ourselves within the probability of what may reasonably be expected to take place, from an impartial consideration of all circumstances. What is to become of them? This is the question which I proposed answering. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I hesitate not to say, and I would risk my professional character on the result that, if a thousand vessels quit the enemy's ports, not three hundred of them will hastily reach the British shore; that is, I think that at least seven hundred out of the thousand will, in all human probability, be either sunk, blown up, dismasted, or disabled (for none must be taken till the whole are defeated) by our floating force. Here, then, if I am at all within the bounds of probability, is an end to the effective operation of 70,000 of the enemy.

I have hitherto considered the enemy as making the attempt under two points of view only; that is, *with* or *without* wind; but there is a third, under which, from some late observations in the *Moniteur*, Bonaparte appears to think that there would be the greatest probability of success, and that is in a *fog*.

A fog is a very good cloak to the approach of from six to sixty *rowing boats*, which may be sent to perform some *coup de main* at no great distance, *by surprise*; or to cover the approach of an *unsuspected enemy* to some shore, battery, town or cas-

dle; but to say that in an enterprise, in which probably 200,000 men may be employed, on an extent of coast of more than 200 miles, from Flushing to Cherburg, in which every thing ought to be seen, every thing clear, and every thing well regulated; on the success of which, much will depend on the conjuction, compression and co-operation, of the different flotillas of which the hostile force may be composed; to say, I again repeat, that a fog is favorable *to such an enterprise*, is the height of folly: as well might it be averred that a man can see better how to read in the pitch darkness of the night, than in the noon-tide glare of day. Fogs are favorable to some enterprizes; to this they must be fatal.

"I come now to the third head, under which I proposed considering the attempt of the enemy, that is—

"3dly. Their landing on our shores.

"On this subject I shall not say much; I have observed, that of a thousand vessels which might be supposed to have sailed on this mad expedition, not more than three hundred will, in all probability, be enabled to vomit their unhallowed crews upon this blessed shore; there they will be received by the British army—an army in which I have served in each quarter of the globe; I know its merits; I know its foibles, I know it well; and I am as fully convinced, as I am that I now write, that this army as far surpasses all others in bravery, as British seamen surpass all others in skill; to it I most willingly consign, without the least fear of the consequence, all who may land.

"Of the 300 vessels, with 30,000 men on board, supposed to have escaped our general attack on the enemy's flotillas, few can remain together, for their escaping must be owing to separation. I am confident, therefore, that any force landed by the enemy in this country, at any point, will never exceed 4,000 men; I rather think it never will exceed even 1000. This is a force too contemptible to remain long with their arms in their hands; and no hostile Frenchman, I am convinced, will ever be seen in England, unless as a prisoner, fifteen miles from the shore.

"There is one point, however, to which I should call the attention of every military man, and that is, the moment when the enemy, *whatever their force*, endeavor to land: this is a moment when the British, *however unequal their numbers, must oppose them;* it is a moment, *if once lost, is never to be regained.*

"I have been told, that, on that ever memorable descent of the British army on the sands of Egypt, if the French general had, instead of remaining on the top of his sand hills, descended to the high water mark, and *there* boldly had opposed our troops, when getting out of their boats, the issue of that glorious day *might*, and *most likely would have been, different* from what it was—let us profit by experience. *There* a mild climate and a temperate atmosphere had not benumbed the extremities of the pent-up troops, nor had their confinement exceeded seven hours; but *here*, whatever force may *be fortunate enough to land*, will have been confined at least 24, most probably 36 hours, in a cold, boisterous and stormy clime; and when landed, cramped, cold, wet, sea sick and half dead, will, for some time, be fitter for an hospital, than to act offensively in the field. I therefore hold it to be the indispensable duty of every military man, *however unequal in number, to attack the enemy* when *getting out of their boats;* they should not pollute the shore; I would meet them knee deep, and slay them in water.

"Though I doubt not that most of the necessary precautions for driving and laying waste the country in the event of the enemy's landing in *great force* on our coasts, have already been taken; for whatever be our opinions, it is necessary to be prepared for the worst, to foresee, and to *consider* even as *likely* to happen, the most untoward events; although I say, I doubt not, that *most* of the necessary precautions are taken, such as driving back horses and cattle, destroying bridges, breaking up roads, burning corn, hay, and straw, &c. &c. yet there appears to me to be *one* which has generally been overlooked, or, at least, I have not heard any thing about it, and that is, the filling up of wells and the destroying of pumps, which ought certainly to be done, and proper persons should be appointed for that purpose; the wells might be filled up with any kind of rubbish in a very short time, and the heads of the pumps might be *sawed* off in still less: an army cannot move without water, and the French would not find it like my great predecessor in name, by digging holes on the beach.

"I have now finished the three heads under which I proposed to consider the attempt of the enemy to invade this country, although what I have *said* is nothing, when compared to what might *be said* under each of them. It appears then, from the foregoing observations, that, in the strict sense of the words the enemy's ports *must be blockaded*, and that the Brest and Texel fleets must have *at times, opportunities of escaping*; that their destination would most likely be Ireland and Scotland; but that it is *highly probable* that before they reached either, they would be *intercepted* by some of our squadrons, which would *inevitably frustrate* those parts of the enemy's enterprize. It appears also, that though the Brest and Texel fleets *can get unseen* by our cruisers, under certain circumstances, yet that the flotillas, in the various ports of the channel, *cannot get out unnoticed* by our cruisers; this I *hold to be impossible;* it appears also, that in all human probability, more than half of the latter will be destroyed on their passage, that those who escape *will owe their safety to dispersion*, and that *consequently* the enemy *will not be able to land in force* at any one point.

"The day on which the attempt shall be made will be glorious to England; will be dreadful to France. Death itself shall walk upon the face of the waters. What has hitherto been done upon the sea, shall appear but the amusement of children, when compared to the dreadful carnage of that eventful day: the floating carcases of slaughtered myriads, thrown back on their own shores, shall be the mute harbingers of their compatriot's fate.

"With a firm reliance on the continuance of the favor of Divine Providence to this happy country; on the justice of our cause; on the high minded spirit of Britons; on the skill of our seamen; on the valor of our soldiers; and on the ardent patriotism of all, I as confidently look forward to the happy issue of this important conflict, as I do to the accomplishment of any one thing which appears certain, but which has not taken place.

On the fate of *this exterprise* appears also to hang that of Bonaparte himself, which *if it does not succeed*, will be HIS LAST; for I cannot help considering its discomfiture as the first great step to hurl that tyrant from his tottering throne."

NEWBURYPORT, May 4.

FRENCH DEPREDATIONS.—*Extract of a letter from taptain John Lurvey, late master of the sch'r Joseph, of this port, to his owners, dated St. Jago de Cuba, April* 4, 1804.

"Gentlemen,

"I am sorry to inform you that on the 26th of March, being then about 7 leagues south of Jamaica, I was taken by a French privateer from this place, and arrived here yesterday. I have not yet got permission to go to town, lying about 6 miles from St. Jago. They took the mate and two men on board the privateer, and afterwards sent them on shore at Jamaica, in a droger, I am treated like a prisoner of war. I expect they will take my clothes as they did those of the mate and people's. There are about 30 or 40 sail of prizes here; how many up to town I cannot tell: there are 35 privateers now out of this place, and others fitting out daily. I am now in a disagreeble situation, having neither money nor friends, and expect soon to have no clothes.

Yours, &c.

J. LURVEY."

The Joseph was from Jacquemel, and was laden with coffee.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The following letter from captain Preble to the American Consul at Cadiz is obligingly furnished us by the latter for publication in the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Malta, 20th January, 1804.

"On the 23d ultimo, I captured off Tripoli, some of the Bashaw's principal officers, a number of his soldiers, thirty young women, and twelve black men.

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE."

A letter from Alicant to a merchant in Cadiz, dated February 23d, says, "By the American schooner ——, Burger, who arrived here yesterday in a few days from Leghorn, I am informed the French have embargoed all the vessels then in that port, and have pressed a great many seamen both there and at Genoa.

"They have also ordered two hundred thousand rations to be provided for an expedition which is to take place immediately, supposed against Sicilly or Sardinia; but which of the two or either of them, is not known with certainty.

From MALTA, February 28th.

"Captain Hull, in the Argus, returned here in 36 hours from Alicant, but heard nothing of the Tripoline cruizer; yet he brought an account of the Commodore having taken one with about 60 men on board bound to Syracuse. Captain Hull is gone to Tangiers.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

Whatever calculations may have been made by our Geneveſe Financier, it is feared that the receipts at our Custom houses will fall very short of those of the past year. Two French privateers now blockade this port, to which all English flags are made to strike, and other flags are charged with covering English property. A ship from Glasgow, bound in, was the day before yesterday taken by the cruisers of our *sister republic*: the officers of the *favoured nation* sent up yesterday morning, it is said, to offer her to those who were the day before her owners, for five thousand dollars; but this ransoming was refused.

Our calculator will find, in time, and that shortly, how precarious it is to depend for revenue upon the winds, the waves and the conduct of other nations.

A pilot reports that another ship was captured yesterday, by the French vessels now blocking our port.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

The Maria, Calvert, of this port was at Barcelona on the 10th of March last.

The subsequent section of the *Act to remove Nuisances*, &c. is published at the desire of the Superintendant of Police—those concerned will please to give it due attention.

"Sec. 5. *Be it enacted*, That if any animal shall die or be killed, and shall be likely to become offensive to the inhabitants, the owner or other person in whose possession such animal shall be for any purpose, shall immediately remove the same beyond the inhabited parts of the corporation, and there bury it in such place, and in such manner as shall be assigned and directed by the Superintendant of Police, unless such animal doth not exceed the size of a cat, in which case it may be buried on the premises, or thrown into the river beyond low water mark and without the docks. Every person whose duty it shall be to remove any such animal, and who shall refuse or neglect to do it for two hours after obtaining knowledge of the death of such animal, shall forfeit and pay five dollars, and the superintendant shall cause the same to be removed at the expence of the said delinquent if known, and if not known, then at the expence of the corporation."

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of May 11.

Our London papers by the Juliana, though extending to the evening of the 27th March, contain very few articles of a political nature worth transcribing.

The Juliana spoke the ship Hardware, for this port, on Sunday, and was informed that she had papers on board to the 5th ult. but that nothing important had occurred.

Our shipping lists are to the 16th March, and afford a small addition to our marine department.

London, March 17.

A letter has been received from Lisbon, of a late date which contains the following intelligence of importance.

Lisbon.

The French Envoy has announced officially to his countrymen merchants here, that they need be under no apprehension of a rupture between this country and France, as he has finally concluded, on the nineteenth of December, a separate treaty of neutrality. The price of it is understood to be 16 millions of francs: the Portuguese merchants having been called on by government for their advice how that sum may most easily be raised. I have good reason to suppose a year is allowed to pay the money, by monthly instalments, which induces me to think that Bonaparte does not intend to drive the country to extremities. Since the arrival of the last packets, a report is current here, that Great Britain agrees to the terms of neutrality with Spain and Portugal: but that, seeing they have been obliged to purchase them, requires some guarantee against further exactions and concessions. Possession of Maderia and Goa is demanded of Portugal. I have not heard what is asked of Spain. At all events, Mr. Addington appears to be under no apprehension of our being in any immediate danger here, as he positively altered the destination of transports which had been ordered to take British subjects and their property from hence."

A very heavy firing was heard yesterday evening at Dover. No intelligence had arrived during the course of yesterday from Bologne; but the firing last night is supposed, by our Dover correspondent, to proceed from the enemy's batteries throwing shells at our ships becalmed near the shore. We rather think it proceeds from our vessels which may be carrying into execution the plan we mentioned a few days ago relative to the sealing up the harbour of Bologne.

March 19.

Complaints have been made by the French and Spanish Ministers at Constantinople of the conduct of the Governor of Alexandria, who is accused of having permitted the Consuls of all the Foreign Powers to be openly insulted by the soldiery under his command.

The French Government have not only required of Naples the cession of three fortresses and their harbours, but also demanded of his Sicilian majesty several ships of war. The King, it is said, has given a possitive refusal, and the French Government have made some strong representations in reply.

An expedition is fitting out in the port of Leghorn, where all the merchant ships have been put in a state of requisition for the conveyance of the troops.

An alliance between Naples and Russia is said to be on the tapis; in consequence of which the French army in the territory of the former is immediately to receive a considerable reinforcement.

The Dutch troops in North Holland are marching towards the Helder, for the purpose of embarkation in the expedition against England, which it is said will be conducted by Bonaparte in person.

March 22.

Government, it is supposed, expect that some attempt will be speedily made by the enemy. In the north of England orders have been distributed to every housekeeper specifying the places of rendezvous in the event of an invasion in that quarter for such inhabitants as may be desirous of being removed, but who are unable to remove themselves. Each person is to provide himself with three days provision, and utensils for cooking; besides which, and beds and blankets no other description of property will be allowed to be put into the carriages appropriated for the removal of the inhabitants.

March 24.

The restoration of his majesty's health has been officially confirmed by the discontinuance of the bulletins.

March 26.

According to report, a Dutch squadron of six brigs, laden with troops, has just put into the Danish harbour of Bergen, and is watched by the Amethyst frigate, in order to prevent any attack on the north of Scotland. The Danish Government is said to have protested against this inroad on their neutrality.

March 27.

Prices of Stocks this day, at one o'clock Consuls for Money 56 1-2 5-8—Ditto for April 56 3-4. Old 5 per cent. 89 3-4 7-8.

Our letters from the coast confirm what we announced yesterday, that the enemy's flotilla from Boulogne had been forced by the violence of the weather to seek shelter in port. It is now pretty well ascertained that the invasion must be attempted in fine weather, the flotilla being unable to stand against a rough sea.

We hear from Genoa, that the American vessels there have been put in requisition for the purpose of conveying troops on a secret expedition. The Alexander Hodgdon (of Beverly, we believe,) is said to have been one of the vessels taken up. She was at Leghorn a short time since.

MARRIED last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. JOHN BAGGETT, to Miss MARY MADDOCKS, both of this place.

Public Sale.

At four o'clock, this Afternoon, will be sold on Merchant's Wharf,

Twelve hhds.

High 4th proof Jamaica Rum,

for Cash.

Will be added to To-MORROWS Sales,

One Hundred pieces Britannies,

with a variety of other articles.

On Wednesday the 16th inst. at four o'clock, will be sold,

The Cargo of the sch'r Adventure,

lying at Messrs. Irwin and Dunlap's wharf,

(On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable notes,)

53 hhds. first quality SUGAR,

50 bags Green COFFEE.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 14.

FRANCIS PIC

Takes the liberty of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will open at Mr. Thomee's Looking Glass store, King street, a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY:

bonnets of the newest fashion from Philadelphia, shawls, corsets, shoes, silk hose, and every thing in the Millinery line of the newest fashion. Also,

Watches, Ear Rings, Necklaces and various other Jewelry.

☞ He will open on Wednesday and continue until Saturday evening next.

May 14 d3t

TO LEASE,

For 5, 10, or 15 Years—a number of LOTS situated on the Leesburg road, between 5 and 6 miles from Alexandria, and containing ten acres each. The situation is high and healthy, the land fresh, and the whole in wood.

These situations are well adapted as retreats for those who wish to retire from the town at particular seasons, and the quantity of land will be increased to such as desire it. Apply to

John Ball,

Manager at Mount. Washington.

Mount Washington, May 14. 1aw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Lots of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebnezerger Foron, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence on the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is acid or offensive and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and corruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and of the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms which by they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a weekold, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estates of the late *Mrs Eve B. Swoope*, and of *Adam S. Swoope, deceased*, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estates are desired to leave them with Mr. PETER HEISKELL, who will immediately transmit them to the subscriber.

Jacob Swoope,

Administrator of Eve B. Swoope, and Adam S. Swoope.

May 9. eo7 ‡

Cut Nail Manufactory.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

At the Cut Nail manufactory near the lower end of King street, formerly carried on by Smith and Davis, still continues to Manufacture Cut and Wrought Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, and Saddlers Tacks of every size, and of a superior quality, which he offers to sell as low as can possibly be afforded in this Town. He has likewise on hand Bar Iron and Nail Rods, which he will sell very low.

N. B. All orders from Town and Country Merchants will be duly attended to.

March 27. eo3m.

I will Sell or Rent

On reasonable terms for cash, or a short credit if requested, a very valuable

LOT OF GROUND

In square No. 168, Pennsylvania Avenue, City of Washigton, with a convenient brick and frame House together thereon, well calculated for a Grocery, and the accommodation of a small family. I deem it unnecessary to describe the property more minutely, presuming those inclined to purchase or rent will examine the premises.

W. B. POSEY.

May 8. eo6t

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A handsome assortment of fashionable

Japanned Paper Tea Trays,

in sets, Landscape and plain, do. with gold borders, Tea Caddies, Knife Trays, Bread Baskets, Waiters, Tea Cannisters, &c. &c.

ALSO.——A variety of Beads, and a quantity of cheap Writing Paper, by wholesale or retail.

April 23. eo12t

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

THE PATANTEE

Intends removing, in a short time, to George Town, to the room in High street, lately occupied as a Dancing Room, he therefore requests those who have left Profiles to be framed to call for them.

Those who have taken Frames or Profiles, or requested their friends to take them, and have not paid for them, will please call and make immediate payment.

May 1. eo

I will sell by PRIVATE SALE, the STORE and WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Allison and Geiger, situated on the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, 55 feet on Fairfax and 68 feet on Prince street; one water LOT on Water street, 44 on water street and extending 300 feet back to Union street, with the liberty of wharfage. The lot on Prince and Fairfax streets, is at present rented to Allison and Geiger for one year from the 1st. Oct. next. 15 feet of the lot on Water street is let to Samuel Harper, for eight years from the 15th of October next. If the above mentioned property is not sold by private bargain, it will be sold on the premises on the 10th day of May, next when the terms will be made known. Please apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

March 26. eo

FOR SALE.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt suitable for the Fisheries, will be sold low if taken away immediately.

WM. HODGSON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBT. and JOHN GRAY,

THE

HISTORY OF THE WARS,

Which arose out of

The French Revolution:

To which is prefixed a review of the Cause of that Event.

By ALEXANDER SEPHENS, Esq.

Of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple,

In two Volumes.

May 11. eo3 ‡

☞ *Notice.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Cracroft, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts legally attested, to

Elizabeth O. Cracroft,

Administratrix.

May 11. 2 w 6w

HUGH SMITH,

Has received from Liverpool by the ship Fabius, Capt. Farrel, and the United States, Captain Long, a large assortment of

QUEENS WARE, &c.

amongst which are a variety of assorted Crates.

April 9. eo6f

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colonade, book and mulmul muslins, do. battas, mamoodies, cossas, punguras and long cloths, fine cambric and British book do. linen and cotton cambrie, coloured, embossed and plain do. cambric and common dimities, lawn and cambric pocket handkfs. ladies extra long silk and kid gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gentlemens beaver, doe, wash leather and thread gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and diapers, creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland, Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankeens, cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans, extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and chocolate bandannoes, &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handsomely assorted CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, on the estate of ROBT. CARTER, Esq. late of Green street, Baltimore, but formerly of Nomony Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia: those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the estate, are requested to forward them properly authenticated, that payment may be made by

GO: CARTER,

Executor of Rob. Carter, deceased.

Oatlands, April 24. e4w

Fairfax County, to wit:

RICHARD RATCLIFFE,

one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the said county,

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, within the Commonwealth of Virginia:

WHEREAS

Complaint is made to me this day upon the oath of Daniel Bradly, jailor of the county aforesaid, that William S. Talbot, alias Wm. Smith, (labourer) who was lately committed to the jail aforesaid, by two warrants from the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the said county, for want of and failing to give sufficient sureties to be bound with him in recognizances for his appearance at the next court to be holden for the said county, as also, for his being of good behavior and keeping the peace in the mean time, &c. did sometime in the night last past, break and forcibly escape from the jail aforesaid, and is now going at large: These are therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, cities towns, and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said William S. Talbot, alias Wm. Smith, and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fairfax, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th day of April, 1804.

R. Ratcliffe, (s.)

May 2. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS taken from along side the sloop John and Robert, on Tuesday night last, a SHIP's BOAT 12 feet length of keel, painted black, the breast hook of red cedar. Whoever will deliver the said Boat in Alexandria, or give such information as will enable me to get her again, shall receive the above reward,

John Tucker.

May 10. d3t

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